

*Oak Spring Garden Library*



CARDUUS.

SYNGENESIA. ÆQUALIS.

*Carduus Eriophorus.*

*Woolly-headed Thistle. Friar's Crown.*

*Hill Beg. near Scarborough -*

*August 20<sup>th</sup> 1822.*





*Carduus Crispus.*  
Woolly-headed Thistle. Priar's Crown.



GNAPHALIUM.

SYNGENESIA. SUPERFLUA.

*Gnaphalium Dioicum*

Cats-foot. Mountain Ragweed.

Place Ground. Scarborough.

June 22<sup>d</sup>

1822.



Gnaphalium.



*Gnaphalium viscarum.*  
Cat's-foot.  
Mountain Radweed.



# TUSSILAGO.

## SYNGENESIA. SUPERFLUA.

*Tussilago Triflora.*

Common Colic-foot

Wheatley -

April. 1822.

It is the first plant that vegetates in marl or limestone rubble. - The downy substance on the under surface of the leaves, wrapped in a bag, dipped in a solution of Saltpetre, & dried in the sun, makes the best tinder. - The leaves are the basis of the British Herb Tobacco - they are somewhat mustery, bitterish, & mucilaginous to the taste. They were formerly much used in coughs & consumptive complaints. Goats & sheep eat it. Cows are fond of it. Horses & swine refuse it. It may be destroyed by cutting off the crown of the root in March. *Sp. Pl.*





*Hyssilago Marfara.*  
Common Collis-foot.







SOLIDAGO  
STYCEYES





SOLIDAGO.

SYNGENESIA. SUPERFLUA.

*Septuages*

1023.







## INULA.

### SYNGENESIA. SUPERFLUA.

*Inula Dysenterica.*

*Middle Hercynian. Near base.*

It has a peculiar scent, compared by some to that of soap. The Russian Soldiers, in the Persian expedition under General Reiz, were much troubled with the bloody flux, which was cured by the use of this plant. Cows are not fond of it, goats & sheep refuse it. Linn. A horse eat it, but it is generally left untouched, &c.





*Inula dysenterica*.  
 Middle Recumbens. Hoa. bene.



MATRICARIA.

SYNGENESIA. POLYGAMIA. SUPERFLUA.

*Matricaria Parthenium.*

Common Feverfew.

*Pyrethrum Parthenium.*—

Growing near Scarborough.

July 26. — 1810

The whole plant has a strong smell, & a bitter taste, & yields an essential oil by distillation. — A Horse refused it. —



Matricaria.



*Matricaria Parthenium.*  
*Common Feverfew. Pyrethrum Parthenium.*



DAPHNE.

OCTANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

*Daphne Laureola.*

*Spruce Laurel, or Laurel Mezereum.*

April.

Very happy effects have been experienced  
from this plant in rheumatic fevers.

The whole plant has the same qualities,  
but the bark of the root is the strongest.







TRIENTALIS.  
HEPTANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

*Trientalis Europaea.*

Chickweed Winter Green.

East side of Seymour Moor near Scarborough

August - 1816.



Trientalis.



*Trientalis Europaea.*

*Chickweed Winter Green.*



ARISTOLOCHIA.

HEXANDRIA. HEXAGYNIA.

*Aristolochia Clematitis.*

*July - 1816.*



Aristolochia.



*Aristolochia clematites.*



COLCHICUM.

HEXANDRIA. TRIGYNIA.

*Colchicum Autumnale.*

Meadow Saffron, or Tuberoose. —

Growing in a Field near Grimbald Craig —

October 4<sup>th</sup> 1814.

Flowers in September, produces its fruits in the following Spring, & ripens it in Summer. —

Germs at the root surrounded by the rudiments of the future leaves. It lies buried all winter within the root; in Spring it grows upon a fruit-stalk, & ripens about the time of hay harvest. — As this plant blossoms late in the year, I probably could not have time to ripen its seeds before the onset of winter, which could destroy them. Providence has contrived its structure such, that this important office may be



performed at a depth in the earth, out of  
reach of the usual effects of frost, as seeds  
buried at such a depth, are known not to  
vegetate. —



Colchicum.



*Colchicum Autumnale.*

*Meadow Saffron, or Tuberoot.*



ERICA.

OCTANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

*Erica Tetralix.*

*Cross-leaved Heath.* —

*Manor Gate Common.* —

*August 15<sup>th</sup> 1812.* —



Erica.



*Erica Tetralix.* — Cross-leaved Heath. —



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AJUGA.

DIDYNAMIA. GYMNOSPERMIA.

*Ajuga reptans.*

*Common Bugle. —*

*May. July*

*Whalley — The River side. —*



GALANTHUS.  
HEXANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

*Galanthus Nivalis.*

Common Snowdrop. Fair-Maid of February.

March - 1817.



Galanthus.



*Galanthus nivalis.*

Common Snowdrop. This kind of February.







Ajuga.



*Ajuga reptans.*

Common Bugle.



# HEXANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

*Scilla italica.*

*Italian Squill. Engl.*

*Sulle montagne vicino all'acquedotto, a Genova.*

*Marzo. 14 - 1820.*

*Ornithogalum.*





*Scilla italica* (L.)



MALVA.

MONADELPHIA. POLYANDRIA.

*Malva Sylvestris.* —

Common Mallow. — Muls. —

Wheatley. —

June — 1848.



Malva.



*Malva sylvestris.* —

Common Mallow. — Mallow. —



## CARDAMINE.

### TETRADYNAMIA. SILIQUOSA.

*Cardamine Amara.*

*Bitter Cresses, or Ladies smock.*

*Luckney. — in moist ground. —*

June. 1810.

Sheep eat it. Cows are not fond of it. The young leaves are acid & bitterish, but do not taste unis in salads. — They are much used for that purpose in Lancashire. The leaves are pungent, bitter & aromatic, in such a degree as to promise very considerable medical uses. The *Psyllis Cardamine* lives upon the different species. —







ALISMA.

HEXANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

*Alisma Plantago.*

*Water Plantain. Greater Thrumwort.*

*Growing near the North Sands. Scarborough.*

August 6<sup>th</sup> 1878.



Alisma.



*Alisma. Plantago.*

*Water Plantain,  
Greater Numbwort &c.*



## MONADELPHIA. POLYANDRIA.

*Althæa rosea.*

*Alcea rosea.* Linn:

*Malva hortensis.* Dod:

*Malva rosea.* Eyst:

*Malva arborea.* Blackw:

*Malva serpa.* Matt:

*Malva rosa.* Malvoni. Rosoni. Volg:

Mauve des Sardins. Rose. Première. Mauve Rose. Pape. Rose. Fr.

Holly Hockr. Engl. -

Sulle Montagne a Trascatti.

Genova. Lobbiasi in tutti i giardini, i quali adorna quando  
 è fiorita. I suoi fiori grandi, e disposti lungo i fusti, variano  
 dal bianco al giallo, al color di pelle, al rosso, al porporino, screziato,  
 e quando sono doppij imitano le più belle viole o garofani. I  
 petali di questa pianta godono delle proprietà delle altre  
 malvacee, cioè di essere mucilaginosi ed emollienti, e sono in  
 credito per le tosse e per le infiammazioni delle tonsille. -

Giug. 30. 1827.



## MONADELPHIA. POLYANDRIA.

Lavatèra trimestris.

*Lavatera à grand fleur. Fr.*

*Common annual Lavatera. Engl.*

*In un Campo, vicino a Roma.*

*Giug. 16. 1827.*

*Nota. Varia dal fiore color di rosa al bianco,  
e questi fiori essendo grandi in proporzione  
della pianta l'adornano bene, e fanno figura  
fra i fiori d'estate. —*











## MONADELPHIA. POLYANDRIA.

*Althæa officinàlis.*

*Althæa. Bismalva. Hibiscus. Black.*

*Altèa. Bismàlva. Malvavisco. Off.*

*Buonoischio. Beneficchi. Altea. Malvaccioni. Malavina. Belg.*

*Guimanne. Guimanne officinale. Guimanne ordinaire. Fr.*

*Marsh. Mallow. Engl.*

*Sulla riva del Po - Marzo. - 1826.*

*Perenne. Trovasi nei fossi di terreni umidi. Tutta la  
pianta abbonda di mucillaggine. La scorza del suo  
fusto essendo filamentosa, è buona a filarsi per  
uso economico, e se ne può far carta. -*







# LATHYRUS.

## DIADELPHIA. DECANDRIA.

*Lathyrus Pratensis.*—

Rare Everlasting. — Common Yellow, or  
Meadow Vetchling. —

Scarborough. —

August. 1818.

*Lathyrus Pratensis* has been recommended as a new plant for the experiments of the farmer, & premiums have been offered for its cultivation. — But it does not seem to be a plant at all agreeable to cattle, as where they have a choice of food they seldom touch it. — Besides, it produces very few seeds, & those are for the most part devoured by a species of *Curculio*. M<sup>r</sup> Spayne.



Lathyrus.



*Lathyrus pratensis.* —  
Rare Everlasting. — Common yellow, or  
Meadow Vetchling. —



Caltha.



*Caltha Palustris.*

Marsh Marigold. Meadow. Gout.



RANUNCULUS.

POLYANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

*Ranunculus Aquatilis.*—

Water Cowfoot. —

Variation. *Ranunculus*

June 17.<sup>th</sup> 1840.

The varieties in the leaves seem entirely  
occasioned by the greater or less depth of the  
water, & by its being stagnant or not. —



Ranunculus.



Variation 3. — *Ranunculus circinatus* I think  
Water Crowfoot.



ROSA.

ICOSANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

*Rosa Mollis.*

Soft-leaved, Round-fruited Rose.

June 17<sup>th</sup>  
1822

Upon the side of the road between  
York & Malton. —

It is our confirmed opinion that this Rose is a  
distinct species from the true *Rosa Villosa*. —  
The stem is of much humbler growth; the leaflets  
less elongated, & more inclining to ovate; the petals of a  
deeper red; the ripe fruit much smaller. One  
segment of the calyx, & no more, is often very  
distinctly pinnated. — James Smearby. F. L. S. —



Rosa.



*Rosa Mollis.*

*Soft-leaved, Round-fruited Rose.*



NYMPHÆA.

POLYANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

*Nymphæa lutea.*

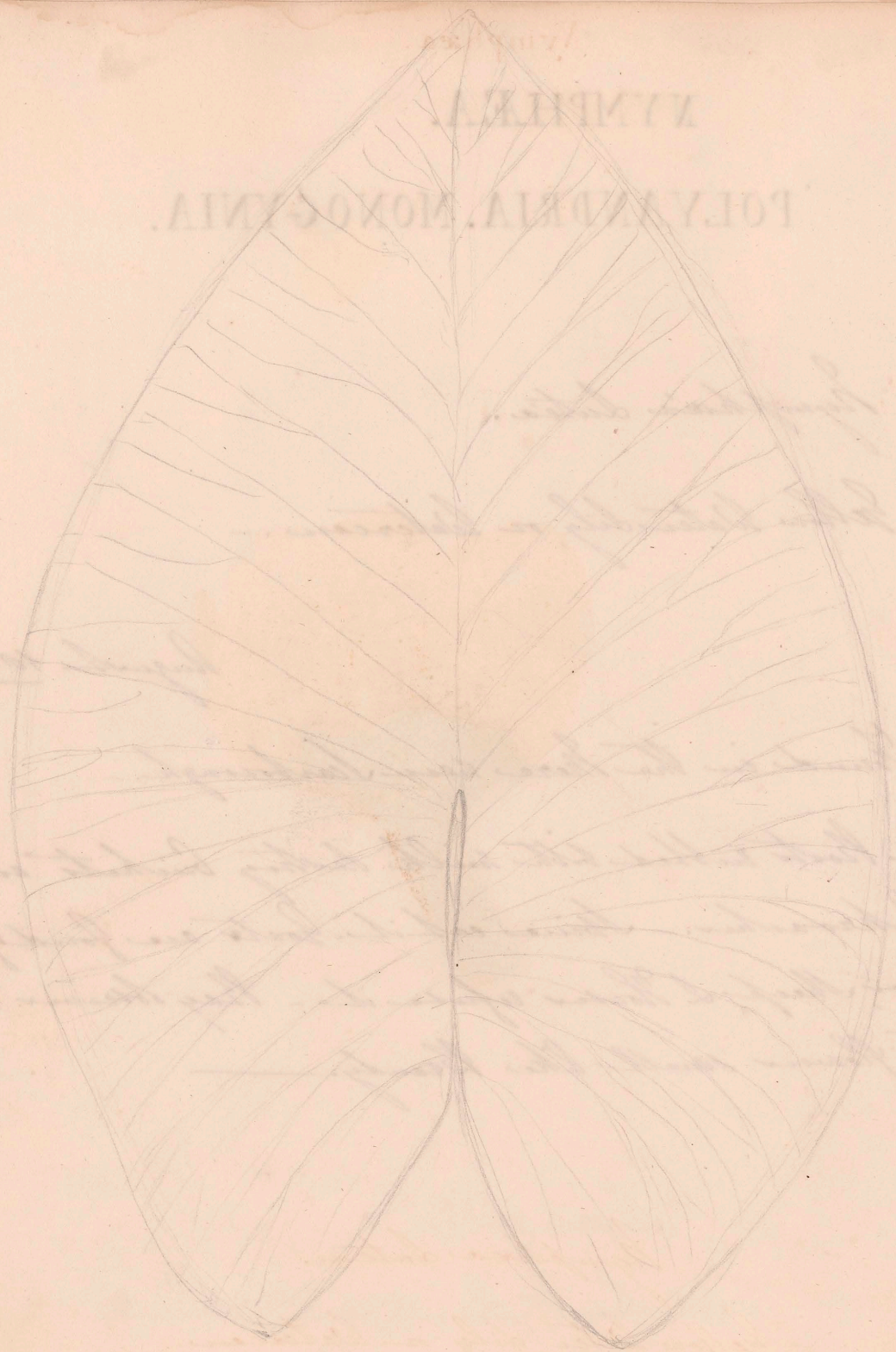
Yellow Water Lily, or Watercane. —

August 1015.

Found in the Mere near Scarborough. —

The Roots rubbed with milk destroy Beetles and  
Cockroaches. — Swine eat it. Goats are fond of it.  
Cows, Sheep, & Horses refuse it. — Ray observes that  
the flowers smell like Brandy. —







Nymphaea.



*Nymphaea lutea.*

Yellow Water Lily, or Watercane.



# CALTHA.

## POLYANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

*Caltha Palustris.*

*Marsh Marigold. Meadow. Countr.*

May - 1817.

*Growing in the Sedge at Wheatley.*

The flowers gathered before they expand, & preserved in salted vinegar, are a good substitute for Capers.

The juice of the petals, boiled with a little Alum, stains paper yellow. The remarkable yellowness of butter in the Spring has been supposed to be caused by this plant, but cows will not eat it, unless compelled by extreme hunger, & then, Boerhaave says, it occasions such an inflammation that they generally die. — Upon May-day the country people strew the flowers before their doors.



BUNIA S.

TETRADYNAMIA. SILICULOSA.

*Bunias Labille.*

*Sea Pocket.*

*Found on the North Sands at Scarborough,  
growing in the sand. —*

*August 6<sup>th</sup> 1816.*



Bunias.



*Bunias latifolia.*

Sea Rocket.



Geranium.



*Geranium Phaeum.*  
*Turkey Cranebill.*



GERANIUM.

MONADELPHIA. DECANDRIA.

*Geranium Phaeum.*

*Susky Bancroft.*

*June. 1816.*



LOTUS.

DIADELPHIA. DECANDRIA.

*Lotus Corniculatus.*

Birds-foot Clover. —

Var. 2. *Loti Corniculatae Major Species.* —

In a Plantation at Harrogate August 15<sup>th</sup> 1814

The flower become greenish when dried, in which respect they resemble the flower of the plant which produce Indigo. — Cows, Goats, & Horses eat it. Sheep & Pigs are not fond of it. — Thrife & Phacelia is found on it. In Hertfordshire it is cultivated as pasture for sheep. — It is strongly recommended by Mr Anderson. In wet meadows it grows to a great height, & makes extremely good hay. —



Lotus.



*Lotus corniculatus*. Birds-foot Clover.

Var. 2. *Loti corniculatae* major. *Species*.



COMARUM.

ICOSANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

*Comarum Palustre.*

*Marsh Linguefoil. Purple Marshblooms.*

*Tranmore. —*

1015.



Comarum.



*Comarum Palustre*

Marsh Cinquefoil. Purple Marshlocks.



CHELIDONTIUM.

POLYANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

*Chelidonium Majus.*

*Greater or Common Celandine.*

*Wheatley.*

*May 20<sup>th</sup> 1817.*



Chelidonium.



*Chelidonium Majus.*  
*Greater or Common Celandine.*



CHELIDONIUM.

POLYANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

*Chelidonium Glaucium.* —

*Yellow-horned Poppy.* — *Sea Celandine.* —

*Grows on the Southern Coast.* —

*August.* — 1818.



Chelidonium.



*Chelidonium glaucum.* —

Yellow-horned Poppy. — Seacelandine. —



RANUNCULUS.

POLYANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

*Ranunculus Lingua.*

Great Spearwort, or Crowfoot.

Found it in the Mere, Scarborough.

August 30<sup>th</sup> 1816.



Ranunculus.



*Ranunculus lingua.*

Great Spearwort, or Crowfoot.



# GEUM.

## ICOSANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

*Geum Rivale.* —

Water Rue, or Bennett. —

Growing in Maltby Pickings. —

June. — 1810.

The powdered root will cure tertian agues, & is daily used for that purpose by the Canadians. — Sheep & goats eat it. — Cows, horses, & swine are not fond of it. Lin. — It is made use of to cure rosy malt liquor. N. —



Geum.



*Geum Rivale.* —

*Water Acon, or Beane T.* —



# GEUM.

## ICOSANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

*Geum Urbanum.*—

Common Aconit, or Herb Bennet.—

In the Grove at Wheatley. — June. — 1818.

The roots, gathered in the Spring, before the stem grows up, I put into ale, give it a pleasant

flavour, & prevent its going sour. — Infused in wine it is a good stomachic. — Its taste is mildly austere & aromatic, especially when it grows in warm dry situations; but, in shady & moist places, it has little virtue. — Cows, goats, sheep, & swine eat it. — Horses are not fond of it. —



*Geum.*



*Geum Urbanum* —  
Common Aneurism, or  
Herb Bennet. —



# CRATÆGUS.

## ICOSANDRIA. DIGYNIA.

*Cratægus Oxyacantha.*

White-thorn. Haw-thorn. May.

Wheatleg. —

May. 1823.

Upon account of the stiffness of its branches, the sharpness of its thorns, its roots not spreading wide, and its capability of bearing the severest winters without injury, this plant is universally preferred for making hedges, whether to clip or to grow at large. The wood is tough, & is formed into axle-trees & handles for tools. — The berries are the winter food of Thrush & many other birds. The different species of *Cratægus* afford nourishment to *Papilio Crataegi*, *Phalaena cerulocephala*, *Oxyacantha*, & *Cratægata*. — Berries mostly a coral red, but sometimes yellow, or white.





*Crataegus oxyacantha.*  
 White-thorn. Haw-thorn. May.



LYTHRUM.

DODECANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

*Lythrum Salicaria.* —

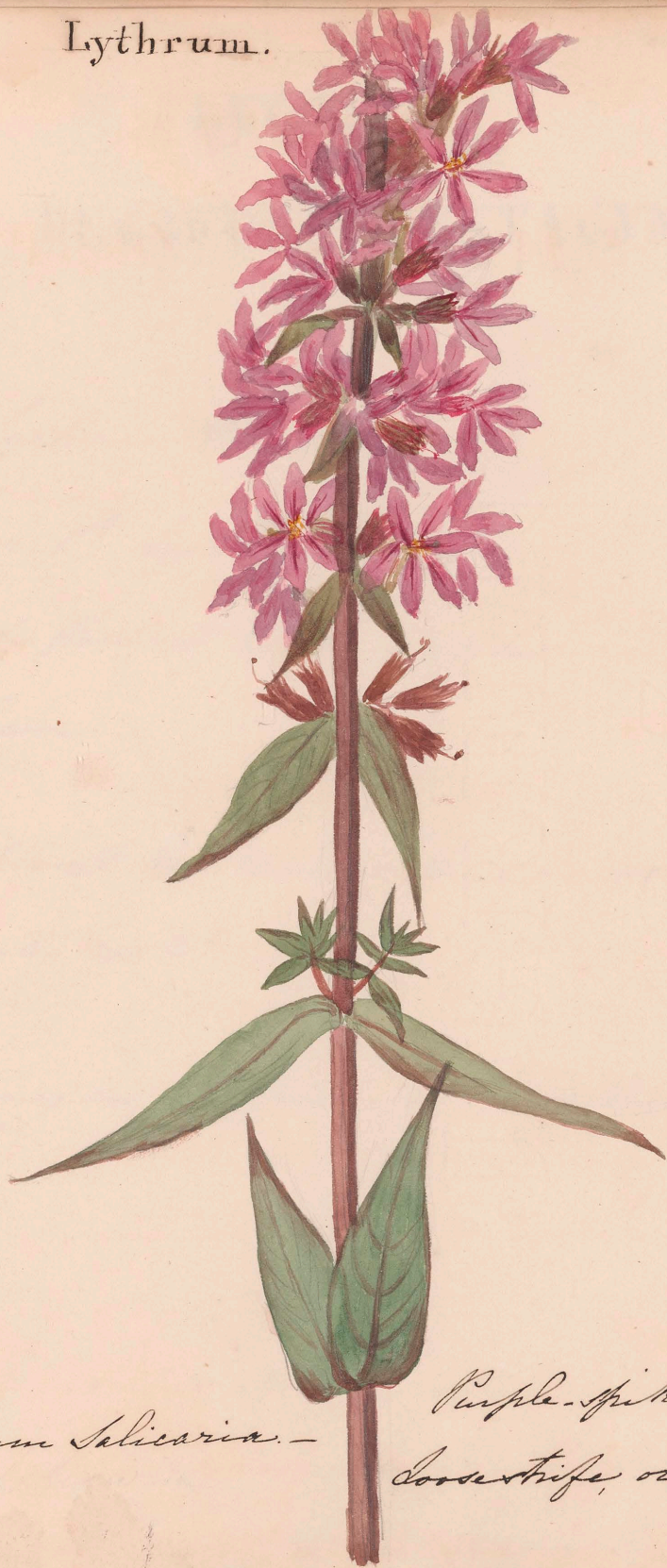
Purple-spiked Willowherb, or  
loosestrife, or Grass-poly. —

Found it by the Mere near  
Scarborough. —

August. — 1810.



Lythrum.



*Lythrum Salicaria.*—

Purple-spiked Willowherb, or  
Loosestrife, or Grasopoly.—



LYCHNIS.

DECANDRIA, PENTAGYNIA.

*Lychnis Dioica.*

Var: 1<sup>st</sup> *Lychnis Diurna.*

Red-flowered Wild Campion. Campion Lucknow.  
- Flower. -

<sup>4</sup>  
This plant has male & female flowers on  
separate roots. -

Growing in the Grove at Wheatley. May 31<sup>st</sup> - 1817.



Lychnis.



*Lychnis fienna.*

Red-flowered Wild Campion. Campion-Lichow Flower.



ARENARIA.

DE CANDRIA. TRIGYNIA.

*Arenaria Peploides.*

Sea Sandwort.

Growing on the North Sands at Scarborough,  
in the Sand.

August 6.<sup>th</sup> 1816.

This Plant is frequently used as a Pickle.



Arenaria.



*Arenaria Paphodes.*

*Sea Sandwort L.*



# SAPONARIA.

## DECANDRIA. DIGYNIA.

*Saponaria Officinalis.*

*Guineewort. Common Soapwort.*

September 15<sup>th</sup>

Banks of the Inn. Wheatley.

1821.

The whole plant is bitter. Bruised & agitated with water, it raises a lather like soap, which washes greasy spots out of clothes. — A decoction of it, applied externally, cures the itch. —



Saponaria.





# MERCURIALIS.

## ENNEANDRIA. DIGYNIA.

*Mercurialis Perennis.*

Dogs Mercury. —

Streetthorpe Wood. —

April 30<sup>th</sup> 1819.

Male & Female Flowers on different plants. —

It is noxious to sheep, & deleterious to man. — Sheep  
& goats eat it, cows & horses refuse it. — In drying  
it turns blue. Linn: — and steeped in water it  
affords a fine deep blue colour, but which unhappily  
is destructible both by acids & alkalies, & reconcilable  
by no means that I have been able to discover. —



Mercurialis.



*Mercurialis Perennis.* —

*Large Mercury.* —



# LOTUS.

## DIADELPHIA. DECANDRIA.

*Lotus corniculatus.*

Birds-foot Clover.

Wheatley.

July 9<sup>th</sup> 1817.

The Flowers become greenish when dried, in which respect they resemble the flowers of the plants which produce Indigo. - Cows, Goats, & Horses eat it. - Sheep & Swine are not fond of it. - Thrips Physapus is found upon it. - Linn. In Hertfordshire it is cultivated as pasturage for Sheep. - Bot. arr. 1. It is strongly recommended by Mr Anderson. Curt. - There is no doubt but it might be cultivated to great advantage. - In moist meadows it grows to great height, & much higher than any of the Trefoils or Medicago Lupulina, & makes extremely good hay. -  
Mr Woodward.



Lotus.

23



*Lotus corniculatus.*

*Bird's-foot Clover.*



ASTRAGALUS.

DIADELPHIA. DECANDRIA.

*Astragalus Glycyphyllos.*

Wild liquorice. Liquorice root's-head, or Cetch.

Sedman's Wood, near Scarborough.

July 20<sup>th</sup> 1810.



Astragalus.



*Astragalus Glycyphyllos.*

Wild. liquorice. liquorice root-head, or Petal.



VICIA.

DIADELPHIA. DECANDRIA.

*Vicia Sylvatica.*

*Wood Peck.*

*Growing in Chapman's Pasture at Scarborough.*

*September - 1816.*



Vicia.



*Vicia Sylvatica.*

Wood Vetch.



LATHYRUS.

DIADELPHIA. DE CANDRIA.

*Lathyrus Sylvestris.*

Narrow-leaved Pease. everlasting, or Vetchling.

Growing in Chapman's Pasture at Scarborough.

September - 1816.



Lathyrus.



*Lathyrus Sylvestris.*

Narrow-leaved  
Pease - everlasting, or Petchling.



# HEXANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

*Narcissus poeticus.*

*Narcissus angustifolius.* Curtis. mag.

*Narcissus medio purpureus.* Dod. pempt.

Giracapsi. Tazetteacce. Tazette salvatiche. Giunchiglie  
bianche. Volg.

*Narcissus.* Narcisse. Narcisse des Poëtes. Némante  
à feuilles de colchique. Fr.

Poets' Narcissus. Engl.

Vicino a Suza. Apr. 21. 1820.

Perenne. Ritrovata nei prati montuosi, come di  
Monte morello, dove si vede fiorito nel principio di  
maggio. — Il fiore è bianco, ma il lembo del nettario  
varia dal colore giallo al croceo. — Ha odore gradevole simile  
al Giglio, che dà alla testa, e perciò è detto Giracapsi. —





*Narcissus poeticus* (Lin.)



PARIS.

OCTANDRIA. TETRAGYNIA.

*Paris Quadrifolia.* —

Herb Paris. — True. love. — One. berry. —

Four-leaved True. love. —

Maltoz. —

June. — 1810. —

The leaves & berries are said to partake of the  
properties of Opium. — The juice of the berries is  
useful in inflammations of the eyes. —

Linnaeus says the roots will vomit as well as  
Specacchara, but it must be given in a double  
quantity. —



Paris.



Herb Paris. — True — lone — One — being —  
Four — leaved True — lone. —



ERIGERON.

SYNGENESIA. POLYGAMIA. SUPERFLUA.

*Erigeron Acre.*

*Blue Flea-bane.*

*Growing on Wells at Logutou near Badington*

*July 25<sup>th</sup> 1810.*



Erigeron.



*Erigeron acer,*  
*Blue. Flea-bane.*



EUPATORIUM.  
SYNGENESIA. ÆQUALIS.

*Eupatorium cannabinum.*

Hemp Agrimony. Dutch Agrimony. Water Agrimony.  
Water Hemp. Common Hempweed.

On the Cliffs at Scarborough.

July. Aug.





*Eupatorium*  
*canadense.*

Heath Agrimony. Dutch Agrimony.  
 Water Agrimony. Water Hemp.  
 Common Hempweed.



# HYPERICUM.

## POLYADELPHIA. POLYANDRIA.

*Hypericum Perforatum.*

Common St. John's-wort. —

Hedges between High & Low Harrogate. —

September 7<sup>th</sup> 1814.

This plant has long held a place in the *Materia Medica*, but its use is very much undetermined. — The semi-transparent dots on the leaves, are the receptacles of an essential oil. — The leaves given in substance, are said to destroy worms. — The flowers yield spirits & oils of a fine purple colour, which is probably derived from the little glands upon the anthers, & upon the edges of the petals. — Cows, Goats, & Sheep eat it. — Horses & Pigs refuse it. — In the Eve of St. John the Baptist, the people of North Wales fix sprigs of this plant over their doors, & sometimes over their windows, in order to purify their houses, & by that means drive away all fiends, & evil spirits in the same manner as the Druids were accustomed to do with Cerevisia. —



Hypericum.



*Hypericum Perforatum.* —

Common St. John's-woord. —



HYPERICUM.

POLYADELPHIA. POLYANDRIA.

*Hypericum Inadradizulum.*

Square St. John's Wort.

St. Peter's Wort. —

Chapman's Pasture near Scarborough.

July 20<sup>th</sup> 1810.



Hypericum.



*Hypericum quadrangulum.*

Square St. John's Wort. St. Peter's Wort. —



